

once proceeded to invade, plunder, and annex British territory.—Yours sincerely,

F. C. DE SUMICHRAST.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., MAY 28, 1900.

## Notes.

A perhaps unique corporation in the publishers' line is the new Boston firm of Noyes, Platt & Co., which is to serve as a go-between for Curtis & Cameron and Small, Maynard & Co., "in the publication of certain books on art and illustrated books," of a high class. Its first imprint will be given to the official illustrated catalogue of the United States Fine Arts exhibit at the Paris Exposition. There will be forty-eight full-page half-tone reproductions of select American pictures, statuary, etc.

Anglo-American interests are catered to in two books about to be issued by John Lane, viz 'The Rhodesians,' by Stracey Chambers, and 'The Filipino Martyrs: A Story of the Crime of the 4th February, 1899,' by Richard Brinsley Sheridan, an English barrister who visited Manila after the American occupation.

'A White Woman in Central Africa,' Helen Caddick's account of her transcontinental journey; 'Personal Recollections,' by H. Sutherland Edwards; 'With Dante in Paradise,' and 'How Dante Climbed the Mountain,' by Rose Emily Selfe; 'The Story of the Heavens,' by Sir Robert Stawell Ball; 'The Coming of the Kilogram; or, The Battle of the Standards,' by H. O. Arnold-Forster, M. P.; 'A Course of Landscape-Painting in Water-Colors,' by J. MacWhirter, R.A.; 'Tree-Painting in Water-Colors,' by W. H. J. Boot; Royal Academy Pictures, 1900, in five parts; with illustrated Guides to Paris, London, and the Clyde, are on the May list of announcements of Cassell & Co.

Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish directly Mrs. Meynell's monograph on Ruskin.

'Dwight L. Moody: Impressions and Facts,' by the late Henry Drummond, with an introduction by George Adam Smith, will be published immediately by McClure, Phillips & Co.

The *Cornhill Booklet* projected by Alfred Bartlett, 21 Cornhill, Boston, will contain monthly "some complete piece of literature, either a reprint of some scarce and little-known work, or original matter."

Two books by women come to us with a certain timeliness, 'Paris as It Is,' by Katharine De Forest (Doubleday, Page & Co.), and 'A Woman's Paris' (Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.). Miss De Forest's first chapter is entitled "The Charm of Paris," and such might well have been her general title. Certainly a great deal of that charm has found its way between the covers of her volume. This is, says the preface, "perhaps less a guide-book than a dream-book. Certainly it was written not so much to give information as to interpret the genius of Paris." The author has lived long in the city she describes, and has used her eyes to advantage. Her "interpretation" is interesting, and her account of many phases of Parisian life unusually accurate. Of the proof-reading this cannot be said; printer's errors, particularly in the French, abound.

The anonymous author of 'A Woman's Paris' has had a much more practical object in view. Hers is not a guide-book either, but a book of guidance. It is intended to supply

a kind of information not to be found elsewhere, and adapted to the wants of ladies visiting Paris, not as tourists, but as residents for longer or shorter periods. It discusses with liveliness and sense such topics as hotels and *pensons*, advises housekeeping, goes at length into the questions of servants, marketing, prices, *pourboires*, cabs, shops, dressmakers, climate, language, theatres, and French society. To bring it up to date, there are a couple of chapters at the end devoted to the Exposition and Exposition Prices, but here the author has to confess that most of the instruction contained in the rest of the volume is inapplicable to Exposition time, and that her scheme of modest and delightful living in Paris is not to be practised this year. We fancy that, if she gave it frankly, her advice to ladies of small means contemplating going to Paris this summer would be much like that of *Punch* to the young man contemplating matrimony. Both books are illustrated with small but fairly executed half-tone plates from photographs.

Miss Hurl's 'Millet' in the Riverside Art Series (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) is the best of two series so far, both as to text and as to quality of reproduction in the illustrations. Miss Hurl deserves credit for her refusal to sentimentalize and to see in Millet's work what he distinctly disclaimed having put there; and her comment that Markham's "impassioned protest against the degradation of labor" . . . has nothing to do with the picture" is in the right vein.

Mr. W. W. Jacobs's 'Many Cargoes' disclosed a small but distinctly original vein of humor, which he has subsequently worked with much success, and still continues to develop. 'A Master of Craft' (Frederick A. Stokes Company), his latest novel, possesses a most intricate plot, in which the personages are old friends under new names, acting and speaking exactly as sailormen on Thames freighters have always done in his stories. Those to whom his previous books have given pleasure will doubtless enjoy this one, and in any event it is perfectly wholesome fooling; but the subject is in danger of becoming exhausted by him.

G. P. Putnam's Sons publish the memoirs of Gen. Keifer (2 vols., 8vo), under the title of 'Slavery and Four Years of War.' The first part is an outline of the history of slavery in the United States, covering 157 pages. The author's own military experience in the civil war follows, with his observations on campaigns in which he had a part and officers with whom he served. Few had a more active war experience than his. Beginning as Major of the Third Ohio Infantry in April, 1861, he was in McClellan's first campaign in West Virginia, next with Ormsby Mitchell's division in Middle Tennessee, and with Buell in the retreat to Louisville, Ky., in 1862, and in the battle of Perryville. Made Colonel of the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio, he returned to West Virginia, and was under Milroy in the operations in the Shenandoah Valley in 1863. His regiment joined the Sixth Corps in the autumn, and from that time Col. Keifer served in that corps, commanding a brigade. He was therefore in nearly all the bloody work of the Potomac army till Lee's final surrender. He proved himself a brave and intelligent officer, and was brevetted Brigadier-General. The personal narrative of such a service contains, as it cannot fail to do, much interesting and valuable matter. The

appendices, besides a brief autobiography, treat of his subsequent career in Congress, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, and his return to military life in the Spanish war, in which, however, he saw no active field-work.

Mr. S. R. Bottone's 'Wireless Telegraphy and Hertzian Waves' (Whittaker & Co.), otherwise not a reliable book, has the peculiar merit of describing, in every detail, how a beginner can construct for himself all the apparatus. A mechanical turn is one qualification for a modern electrician; but it will not go far without it be backed by an intellect that will not falter before the most complicated mathematical problem. Mr. Bottone, writing a little later than Kerr and Fahle, mentions a few inventions that those writers could not know.

M. Charles Le Goffic, writing in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for May on "The Panceletic Movement," shows to what extent the Celtic race, in its several homes, has been affected by that strong feeling for national or ethnical relationship which is a characteristic, more especially, of modern times. The essay is in part historical. The author includes in his survey not only Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Cornwall, the Isle of Man, and Brittany, but also the Celtic communities which have resulted from emigration in other parts of the world. He thus presents us with a well-nigh complete and very readable study of the Celtic question. Such reunions as the Eisteddfod, which met at Cardiff in July last, and the greater congress of Dublin, planned for the near future under the auspices of the Panceletic League, have for their immediate object (as expressed by Lord Castletown) "the manifestation, to the entire world, of their [the people represented] desire to preserve their nationality and to cooperate in the preservation and development of the treasures of language, literature, art, and music bequeathed to them by their common ancestors." That other aspirations and other results are not for ever precluded, seems evident from M. Le Goffic's *exposé*.

A further fragment of the Hebrew text of Ecclesiasticus has been found by E. R. Adler, who reports the particulars in the *Athenaeum*. This remnant is evidently a part of the collection of manuscripts belonging to the Ginezah in Calro, and seems to belong to the manuscript of the Cambridge edition. At any rate, it exactly fills out the lacuna of that manuscript. This unexpected discovery justifies the hope that the whole text will yet be discovered. Such, at any rate, is the expectation of no less an authority than Noeldeke, in his essay on the Hebrew Ecclesiasticus in *Stade's Zeitschrift* (1900, No. 1).

The *Hochschul-Nachrichten* publishes the surprising though well authenticated news that the juristic faculty of the University of Vienna has formally requested of the Ministry of Education that women be admitted as regular students to all the lectures and examinations in that department. But the faculty goes still further in asking that women who have passed the required state examinations shall enjoy the right of practising as advocates and notaries, and of entering any branch of the legal profession in which their employment is not positively impracticable.

Switzerland did pioneer work in making it possible for women to secure a university education in Europe, and that little repub-

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